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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The German forces occupying the city of Kiev (N 50-27, E 30-32) in 1943-1944 assumed direction of the scientific activities in that city during the occupation period. At that time Kiev had two institutes concerned with microbiology. The first was known as the State Institute for Human Vaccines. This institute, located in the Protasso Yar section of Kiev, was built in 1897 on an area of approximately 90 acres. It comprised about 22 buildings of various sizes. The main institute building, in the center of the compound, was modeled after the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The State Institute for Human Vaccines was engaged in the production of vaccines for diphtheria, typhoid-paratyphoid, smallpox, and rabies, and in routine diagnosis. No research work was performed. A prominent Soviet scientist, Zabolotnyy (fnu), had directed this institute for 40 years. 25X1
2. The staff of the State Institute for Human Vaccines numbered about 300 people, including the scientific and auxiliary personnel. It was asserted by the Soviets in Kiev that the scientific personnel left behind at the Institute by the retreating Soviet forces were only "third team" workers, the first and second grade personnel having been evacuated to the east. However, the scientists who remained where at least of average ability, and among them were the following: Professor Vasilev (fnu), who was a specialist in the diagnosis of intestinal infections; Doctor Antshevskaya (fnu), who was a specialist in diphtheria; Doctor Borodina (fnu) (female), who was a specialist in smallpox; Professor Serotinin (fnu), a specialist in typhoid vaccines, who spent one-half of his time at the Institute for Experimental Therapy; a woman doctor whose name is not recalled; who was a specialist in typhoid and paratyphoid; a male doctor whose name is not recalled, who was a specialist in rabies and a member of the Kiev rabies vaccination station; a veterinarian whose name is not recalled, who was an authority on immunization. 25X1
3. The institute was left intact when the Germans evacuated Kiev in 1944 and the Soviets probably continued to use the facilities, as in the past, for the production of human vaccines.¹ 25X1

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4. The second microbiology institute in Kiev was known to German occupation personnel as the Institute for Experimental Therapy. It was at this institute that the famous Soviet scientist Bogomolets did much of his work. The Institute for Experimental Therapy was concerned with fundamental research.² An X-ray specialist, Bokhaturchak (fnu) (phonetic), worked at this institute in 1943 and was familiar with its operations.³

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Comment:

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The second institute is probably the place now known as the A. A. Bogomolets Institute for Experimental Biology and Pathology.

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the second installation was located across the street from the Kiev Academy of Sciences building.

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